

Fertilizer Compositions For Administering Phosphates to Plants

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to fertilizer compositions and a method for administering the same. In particular the invention relates to phosphate fertilizer compositions including citric acid and a method of providing phosphates to plants.

Background of the Invention

Phosphate is an essential element in plant growth and is common in soil. Phosphates are classified by the percentage of phosphate that is soluble in water and citrate. The sum of the water-soluble and citrate-soluble phosphates (hereinafter referred to as soluble phosphates) is the amount available to plant roots.

Soils contain soluble and insoluble phosphates. By far the vast majority of phosphate compounds in soil are insoluble, normally in the form of brushites. Soluble phosphates may react with natural cations in the soil such as Ca^{+1} or Ca^{+2} . Such phosphates become brushites and other insoluble crystalline compounds. Such insoluble phosphates are not available to plant roots. Soluble phosphates can be bio-organic complexes or simple soluble salts called orthophosphates, i.e., salts containing PO_4^{-3} , HPO_4^{-2} , or $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^{-1}$. The bio-organic complexes are produced from plant and animal wastes and degradation.

Fertilizers utilize orthophosphates and polyphosphates (chains of orthophosphates). However, not all of the orthophosphate is available to the plant roots. When the orthophosphate comes in contact with a strong cation in the soil, an insoluble crystal is formed such as a brushite or monetite. This problem is overcome by saturating the cation rich soil with soluble phosphates. Over saturation of orthophosphates in the soil ties up the inhibiting cations, which then allows some soluble phosphates to travel from the surface of the soil to the plant roots. However,

1 this practice is wasteful and not environmentally sound. The excess phosphates can
2 run off into waterways where the results can be devastating.

3 Chelating agents have recently been used to chelate and transport metal ions to
4 plant roots. U.S. Pat No. 5,372,626 discloses a method for providing metal ions
5 consisting of Fe^{+3} , Mn^{+2} , Cu^{+2} , and Zn^{+2} to plant roots by using citric acid to chelate
6 the metal ions for transport through the soil. The use of humic acid as a chelating
7 agent to produce a fertilizer containing stabilized predetermined levels of water-
8 soluble and citric-acid soluble phosphoric contents is disclosed in U.S. Pat No.
9 4,588,431.

10 The patents referred to herein are provided herewith in an Information
11 Disclosure Statement in accordance with 37 CFR 1.97.

12 Summary of the Invention

13 The present invention disclosed herein includes a plant fertilizer composition
14 that includes an acid acting as a steric transport vehicle (STV) that may react with,
15 chelate, or block any metal ions in the soil in which the plants grow during
16 administration of the fertilizer. This reaction renders the metal ions substantially
17 ineffective for reacting with the fertilizer components. The fertilizer is thereby
18 shielded from interference with any metal ions in the soil and the delivery of the
19 fertilizer to the plant roots is thereby enhanced.

20 The acid may be, but is not limited to, an organic acid and preferably citric
21 acid.

22 The fertilizer composition may include phosphorus. This means that the
23 fertilizer may include any phosphorus containing compound, acid, or salt thereof.
24 Likewise, in one embodiment, the fertilizer composition may include phosphate ions
25 and citric acid, the citric acid chelating any metal ions in the soil in which the plants
26 grow thereby facilitating the transportation of phosphate to the plant roots.

27 In an alternative embodiment, the fertilizer composition may comprise metal
28 ions, said acid reacting with said any metal ions in said soil in which the plants grow,
29 thereby inhibiting any interference from said any metal ions in said soil in which the
30 plants grow and enhancing delivery of the fertilizer metal ions to the plant roots.

The invention further discloses a method for providing a fertilizer to plants,

1 comprising the steps of administering to the plants a fertilizer composition; and
2 shielding the fertilizer from interference with any compounds including metal ions
3 during said administration of the fertilizer to the plant thereby enhancing delivery of
4 the fertilizer to the plants.

5 In one embodiment, the method comprises the steps of administering to the
6 soil in which the plants grow, a plant soil fertilizer composition; and shielding the
7 fertilizer from interference with any metal ions in the soil in which the plants grow
8 during said administration of the fertilizer to the plant roots, thereby enhancing
9 delivery of the fertilizer to the plant roots.

10 In an alternative embodiment of the method, the fertilizer composition may be
11 foliarly applied, the steric transport vehicle reacting with or loosening up the foliar
12 biochemical constituents to thereby facilitate the uptake of the fertilizer.

13 Detailed Description

14 The present invention disclosed herein includes a plant fertilizer composition
15 that includes an acid, acting as a steric transport vehicle (STV), whereby said acid
16 may react with, chelate, or block any metal ions in the soil in which the plants grow
17 during administration of the fertilizer. This reaction renders the metal ions
18 substantially ineffective for reacting with the fertilizer components. The fertilizer is
19 thereby shielded from interference with any metal ions in the soil and the delivery of
20 the fertilizer to the plant roots is thereby enhanced.

21 The acid may be an organic acid. The organic acid may be, but is not limited
22 to, an aliphatic acid, or an acid containing at least one carboxyl group. The organic
23 acid is preferably citric acid.

24 Likewise, the acid may be, but is not limited to, phosphoric acid, phosphorous
25 acid, an acid with a molecular weight of not more than 400, a phosphorus-containing
26 acid with a molecular weight of not more than 300, a sulfur-containing acid, oxalic
27 acid, and acetic acid. The sulfur-containing acid may be, but is not limited to, sulfuric
28 acid and sulfurous acid.

29 The fertilizer composition may include phosphorus. This means that the
30 fertilizer may include any phosphorus containing compound, acid, or salt thereof. For
example, the fertilizer may include a soluble phosphate compound which may be, but

1 is not limited to, a polyphosphate compound and an orthophosphate compound.

2 Likewise, in one embodiment, the fertilizer composition may include
3 phosphate ions and citric acid, the citric acid chelating any metal ions in the soil in
4 which the plants grow thereby facilitating the transportation of phosphate to the plant
5 roots. It has been experimentally determined that the molar ratio of citric acid
6 concentration to the concentration of the phosphate ions is most preferably about 0.25
7 to 2.0.

8 In an alternative embodiment, the fertilizer composition may comprise metal
9 ions, said acid reacting with said any metal ions in said soil in which the plants grow,
10 thereby inhibiting any interference from said any metal ions in said soil in which the
11 plants grow and enhancing delivery of the fertilizer metal ions to the plant roots.

12 The composition of the present invention may be provided as a dry particulate
13 solid which may be administered to the soil as such or after its dissolution in water.
14 Compositions in accordance with the present invention may also be provided in the
15 form of an aqueous solution either ready for administration or as a concentrate which
16 is diluted prior to use.

17 The invention further discloses a method for providing a fertilizer to plants,
18 comprising the steps of administering to the plants a fertilizer composition; and
19 shielding the fertilizer from interference with any compounds including metal ions
20 during said administration of the fertilizer to the plant thereby enhancing delivery of
21 the fertilizer to the plants.

22 The fertilizer may be administered by various means known per se. The
23 fertilizer may be a dry particulate solid or aqueous solution as described above. In
24 one embodiment, the method may comprise the steps of administering to the soil in
25 which the plants grow, a plant soil fertilizer composition; and shielding the fertilizer
26 from interference with any metal ions in the soil in which the plants grow during said
27 administration of the fertilizer to the plant roots, thereby enhancing delivery of the
28 fertilizer to the plant roots.

29 In an alternative embodiment of the method, the fertilizer composition may be
30 foliarly applied, a steric transport vehicle (STV) reacting with or loosening up the
foliar biochemical constituents to thereby facilitate the uptake of the fertilizer.

1 The fertilizer composition may be shielded by the use of a steric transport
2 vehicle (STV) included in the fertilizer. The STV may use pH, steric blocking,
3 passive cation holdup, and chelation to facilitate the transportation of the fertilizer to
4 the plants.

5 In one embodiment, said fertilizer is shielded from interference with said any
6 metal ions in said soil by chelating said any metal ions.

7 The STV is preferably an acid. Acids are preferred that have a network of
8 carboxyl groups working in unison and synergistically share β -hydroxyl and α -
9 hydroxyl groups. These properties foster the hold up or chelation of cations in the
10 soil. To maximize effectiveness, it is further preferred that the STV be transported to
11 the plants for uptake along with the fertilizer constituents, e.g., the water soluble
12 constituents such as phosphates. Thus, acids, particularly organic acids, of small
13 molecular weights are preferred due to their similar migration and holdup
14 characteristics, as that of the fertilizer constituents including, e.g., phosphate
15 compounds. The organic acid may be, but is not limited to, an aliphatic acid or an
16 acid containing at least one carboxyl group.

17 The organic acid is preferably citric acid. The size to carboxyl site ratio of
18 citric acid, combined with its sharing of α and β carbons makes citric acid particularly
19 effective to chelate metal ions in the soil. Its multiple active sites act in unison to
20 make light common bonds with metals. The β -hydroxyl and α -carboxyl groups on
21 this tricarboxylic acid have been shown to be much more effective to hold up or
22 chelate cations than other acids including simple organic acids, and aromatic acids.
23 The large steric blocking properties of citric acid block out cations and shield the
24 fertilizer constituents, e.g., the phosphates. Citric acid further uses pH to enhance the
25 solubility of the fertilizer constituents, e.g., phosphate compounds. The size of the
26 citrate compound and its vastly negative sites, along with its solubility, allows it to be
27 transported along with the fertilizer constituents, e.g., water soluble constituents such
28 as phosphates, and further allows it to perform an interference against a cation attack.

29 Likewise, the acid may be, but is not limited to, phosphoric acid, phosphorous
30 acid, an acid with a molecular weight of not more than 400, a phosphorus-containing
acid with a molecular weight of not more than 300, a sulfur-containing acid, oxalic

1 acid, and acetic acid. The sulfur-containing acid may be, but is not limited to, sulfuric
2 acid and sulfurous acid.

3 The fertilizer composition may include phosphorus. This means that the
4 fertilizer may include any phosphorus containing compound, acid, or salt thereof. For
5 example, the fertilizer may include a soluble phosphate compound which may be, but
6 is not limited to, a polyphosphate compound and an orthophosphate compound.

Likewise, in one embodiment of the method, the fertilizer composition may include phosphate ions and citric acid, the citric acid chelating any metal ions in the soil in which the plants grow thereby facilitating the transportation of phosphate to the plant roots. It has been experimentally determined that the molar ratio of citric acid concentration to the concentration of the phosphate ions is most preferably about 0.25 to 2.0.

13 In an alternative embodiment of the method, the fertilizer composition may
14 comprise metal ions, said acid reacting with said any metal ions in said soil in which
15 the plants grow, thereby inhibiting any interference from said any metal ions in said
16 soil in which the plants grow and enhancing delivery of the fertilizer metal ions to the
17 plant roots.

18 In order that the invention described herein may be more fully understood, the
19 following examples are set forth. It should be understood that these examples are for
20 illustrative purposes only and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the
21 invention in any manner.

22 EXAMPLE 1.

23 This example illustrates a method of producing a concentrated STV enhanced
24 phosphate solution (production concentrate) of this invention. The solution was
25 prepared in a 1.2 L reactor equipped with a stirrer. The following reactants were
26 added in order at STP: 700 ml of water, 200 g of monoammonium phosphate, 100 g
27 of 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid. Stirring was continued until all solids
28 are dissolved. The resulting STV enhanced phosphate solution contained 20 percent
29 monoammonium phosphate by weight (2.49 M available H_2PO_4^-).

30 **EXAMPLE 2.**

1 This example illustrates a method of producing a dilute STV enhanced
2 phosphate solution (application solution) of this invention. The solution was prepared
3 in a 1.2 L reactor equipped with a stirrer. The following reactants were added in
4 order at STP: 700 ml of water, 20 g of monoammonium phosphate, 10 g of 2-
5 hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid. Stirring was continued until all solids are
6 dissolved. The resulting STV enhanced phosphate solution contained 2 percent
7 monoammonium phosphate by weight (0.249 M available H_2PO_4^- ions).

8 EXAMPLE 3.

9 This example illustrates that phosphate STV of this invention mitigates
10 calcium cation interference with phosphate anion availability. An STV enhanced
11 phosphate solution was prepared as described in Example 2. In addition a control was
12 prepared in a manner identical to Example 2, with the omission of the 2-hydroxy-
13 1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid. Further, thirteen additional solutions were prepared
14 in a manner identical to Example 2, with the substitution of other acids in place of the
15 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid. Resulting in the 15 solutions shown in
16 Table 1. Conc. refers to concentration.

17 TABLE 1

Solution Sample Number	Phosphate Conc.	Acid	
		Name	Conc.
1 (control)	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	None	0 M
2	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid	.074 M
3	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Acetic	.074 M
4	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Boric	.074 M
5	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Fumaric	.074 M
6	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Glycolic	.074 M
7	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Hydrochloric	.074 M
8	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Malic	.074 M
9	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Nitric	.074 M
10	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Nitrous	.074 M
11	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Oxalic	.074 M
12	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Salicylic	.074 M
13	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Sulfuric	.074 M
14	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Sulfurous	.074 M
15	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	Tartaric	.074 M

30 A highly enriched calcium cation laden soil was simulated by mixing 1 part

gibbsite powder, and 1 part 50 mesh white quartz. Three hundred grams of the simulated calcium cation laden soil was slowly added to the 14 samples (shown in Table 1) while they were agitated on a shaker bed. The solutions were allowed to react at STP for 23 hours. At which time the mixtures were allowed to settle for one hour, and then the uppermost 100 ml aliquot of the liquid portions were decanted. A heteropoly blue colorimetric method was used to determine the soluble inorganic phosphate concentration of the decanted aliquots. The results are shown in Table 2. These results are averages of duplicated evolutions expressed as a method specific solubility coefficient described by the equation:

$$S_{P_X} = [P_X] / [P_{E2}]$$

where,

S_{P_X} = The method specific solubility coefficient for soluble inorganic phosphate concentration in the samples shown in Table 1, and treated with calcium as previously described in Example 3.

X = The acid used

$[P_X]$ = The soluble inorganic phosphate concentration in decanted acid solution aliquot, as determined a heteropoly blue colorimetric method.

$[P_{E2}]$ = The soluble inorganic phosphate concentration in the solution prepared in Example 2 (no calcium addition), as determined a heteropoly blue colorimetric method.

TABLE 2.

Sample Number	ACID (X)		Properties		
	Name	Descriptive Formula	S_{P_X}	K	pK
2	Citric	$\text{HOC}(\text{CH}_2\text{COOH})_2\text{COOH}$	0.615	0.00071	3.14
12	Sulfuric	H_2SO_4	0.536	0.012	1.92
13	Sulfurous	H_2SO_3	0.495	0.0154	1.81

11	Oxalic	HOOC-COOH	0.494	.0590	1.23
14	Tartaric	HOOCCHOHCHOHCOOH	0.446	0.00104	2.98
8	Malic	HOOCCHOHCH ₂ COOH	0.398	0.00039	3.4
5	Fumaric	HOOCCH=CHCOOH	0.343	0.00093	3.03
3	Acetic	CH ₃ COOH	0.291	1.76E-05	4.75
6	Glycolic	HOCH ₂ COOH	0.287	0.000148	3.83
9	Nitric	HNO ₃	0.271		
11	Salicylic	HOC ₆ H ₄ COOH	0.263	3.3E-5	4.48
10	Nitrous	HNO ₂	0.25	0.00046	3.37
7	Hydrochloric	HCl	0.238		
4	Boric	H ₃ BO ₃	0.193	7.3E-10	9.14
1	Control (none)	N/A	0.079	N/A	N/A

The resulting method specific solubility coefficient indicate that citric acid is the most effective STV under these conditions. It also indicates that some inorganic acids such as sulfuric and sulfurous acids can be very effective. Phosphoric and phosphorous acids could not be tested with these other acids, because of the heteropoly blue colorimetric test can be fooled by their soluble phosphor.

EXAMPLE 4.

This example illustrates that the 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid phosphate STV of this invention provide phosphate in a form which can be utilized by plants. An STV enhanced phosphate solution was prepared as described in Example 2. In addition a control was prepared in a manner identical to Example 2, with the omission of the 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid. Further, two additional

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solutions were prepared in a manner identical to Example 2, with the substitution of other acids in place of the 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid. The four solutions are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3.

Solution Sample Number	Phosphate Concentration	Acid	
		Name	Concentration
1 (control)	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	None	0 M
2	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid	.074 M
3	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	phosphoric acid	.074 M
4	.25 M H_2PO_4^- ions	phosphorous acid	.074 M

Corn was planted in soil which was deficient in phosphate but adequate in other nutrients. When the corn was approximately 12 inches tall, the four phosphate solutions, shown in Table 3, were foliarly applied. The comparison areas were treated with 0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 gallons of solution per acre.

After one week of exposure, samples of the whorl leaves of the corn were taken. These samples were washed and analyzed for plant phosphate level in the tissue. The results, shown in Table 4, indicate that the increase in phosphate uptake at the 10 gallon treatment level was 4677 ppm with 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid phosphate STV, and only 696 ppm with the control. As expected the phosphor acids were also shown to be effective phosphate STVs.

TABLE 4.

Treatment Level Gallons of Solution/Acre	Phosphate Uptake in Corn (in ppm)			
	Sample 1		Sample 2	
	Concentration	Enhancement	Concentration	Enhancement
0	3125	0	3068	0
5	3428	302	4732	1664
10	3821	696	7745	4677
15	4172	1047	8532	5464
20	4376	1251	8957	5889
	Sample 3		Sample 4	
	Concentration	Enhancement	Concentration	Enhancement
	0	3107	0	3097
	5	3920	813	3848
	10	5346	2239	5625
15	7211	4104	7513	4416

20	7538	4431	7569	4472
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EXAMPLE 5.

This example illustrates the effect of the molar ratio of 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid on the effectiveness of the phosphate STV. This also illustrates that the preferred molar ratio of 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid to phosphate ions is 1:4 to 2:1. Nine samples were prepared in a manner similar to the method described in Example 2. The samples differ only in the 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propane tricarboxylic acid to phosphate ions molar ratio. The molar ratios of these samples are detailed in Table 5.

Corn was planted in soil which was deficient in phosphate but adequate in other nutrients. When the corn was approximately 12 inches tall, the eight phosphate solutions, shown in table 5, were foliarly applied. The comparison areas were each treated with 10 gallons per acre, of one of the solution shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5.

Molar Ratio (Citric Acid:Phosphate ions)	Phosphate Uptake in Corn (in ppm)		
	Moles of Citric Acid/Liter	Moles of Phosphate Ions/Liter	enhancement (ppm) (3068ppm tare)
(1:8)	0.031 M Citric Acid	.25 M $H_2PO_4^-$ ions	2575
(1:6)	0.042 M Citric Acid	.25 M $H_2PO_4^-$ ions	3073
(1:4)	0.062 M Citric Acid	.25 M $H_2PO_4^-$ ions	4529
(1:2)	0.125 M Citric Acid	.25 M $H_2PO_4^-$ ions	4732
(1:1)	0.250 M Citric Acid	.25 M $H_2PO_4^-$ ions	4821
(2:1)	0.500 M Citric Acid	.25 M $H_2PO_4^-$ ions	4976
(4:1)	1.000 M Citric Acid	.25 M $H_2PO_4^-$ ions	5487
(8:1)	2.000 M Citric Acid	.25 M $H_2PO_4^-$ ions	5264

After one week of exposure, samples of the whorl leaves of the corn were taken. These samples were washed and analyzed for plant phosphate level in the tissue. The results, shown in Table 5, indicate that the effective molar ratio is between 1:4 and 2:1. Molar ratios below this range are less effective, and higher molar ratios show diminishing returns.

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1 While a preferred embodiment of the present invention has been shown and
2 described, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that many changes and
3 modifications may be made without departing from the invention in its broader
4 aspects. The appended claims are therefore intended to cover all such changes and
5 modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

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